

**Letter of Findings: 01-20170229N
Indiana Individual Income Tax
For The Tax Year 2013**

NOTICE: IC § 6-8.1-3-3.5 and IC § 4-22-7-7 require the publication of this document in the Indiana Register. This document provides the general public with information about the Department's official position concerning a specific set of facts and issues. This document is effective on its date of publication and remains in effect until the date it is superseded or deleted by the publication of another document in the Indiana Register. The "Holding" section of this document is provided for the convenience of the reader and is not part of the analysis contained in this Letter of Findings.

HOLDING

Married Couple were not Indiana residents for the tax year 2013 because they were domiciled in Michigan and they did not spend 183 days or more in Indiana during 2013 even though they continue to own a house in Indiana.

ISSUE

I. Indiana Individual Income Tax - Non-filer - Residency.

Authority: IC § 6-1.1-12-37; IC § 6-3-1-3.5; IC § 6-3-1-12; IC § 6-3-1-13; IC § 6-3-2-1; IC § 6-3-2-2; IC § 6-8.1-5-1; *Lafayette Square Amoco, Inc. v. Indiana Dep't of State Revenue*, 867 N.E.2d 289 (Ind. Tax Ct. 2007); *Indiana Dep't of State Revenue v. Rent-A-Center East, Inc.*, 963 N.E.2d 463 (Ind. 2012); *Miller Brewing Co. v. Indiana Dep't of State Revenue*, 903 N.E.2d 64 (Ind. 2009); *Scopelite v. Indiana Dep't of Local Gov't Fin.*, 939 N.E.2d 1138 (Ind. Tax Ct. 2010); *Wendt LLP v. Indiana Dep't of State Revenue*, 977 N.E.2d 480 (Ind. Tax Ct. 2012); *Croop v. Walton*, 157 N.E. 275 (Ind. 1927); *State Election Bd. v. Bayh*, 521 N.E.2d 1313 (Ind. 1988); [45 IAC 3.1-1-21](#); [45 IAC 3.1-1-22](#); [45 IAC 3.1-1-22.5](#); [45 IAC 3.1-1-23](#); [50 IAC 24-2-5](#).

Taxpayers protest the Department's assessments of individual income tax for 2013.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Taxpayers (Husband and Wife) are individuals who owned and operated a business in Indiana from 1986 to 2006. Taxpayers purchased an Indiana home in 2006 and claimed the Indiana homestead credit (or exemption) on their Indiana home since 2011.

In December 2016, the Indiana Department of Revenue ("Department") determined that Taxpayers were Indiana full-year residents for the Tax Years at Issue, that they did not file the Indiana income tax returns reporting their Indiana income tax, and that Indiana income tax was due for those years.

Taxpayers timely protested the assessments. An administrative phone hearing was held. This Letter of Findings ensues and addresses Taxpayers' protest of the proposed assessments. Additional facts will be provided as necessary.

I. Indiana Individual Income Tax - Non-filer - Residency.

DISCUSSION

The Department, based on verifiable information including Indiana real property records, found that Taxpayers were Indiana residents for the Tax Years at Issue, that they failed to file their Indiana full-year resident individual income tax returns (Form IT-40), and that Indiana income tax was due for the Tax Years at Issue.

Taxpayers disagreed. Taxpayers claimed that they were Michigan residents and were not Indiana residents for 2013. The issue is whether Taxpayers were Indiana residents for 2013.

As a threshold issue, all tax assessments are *prima facie* evidence that the Department's claim for the unpaid tax is valid; the taxpayer bears the burden of proving that any assessment is incorrect. IC § 6-8.1-5-1(c); *Lafayette Square Amoco, Inc. v. Indiana Dep't of State Revenue*, 867 N.E.2d 289, 292 (Ind. Tax Ct. 2007); *Indiana Dep't of State Revenue v. Rent-A-Center East, Inc.*, 963 N.E.2d 463, 466 (Ind. 2012). "[E]ach assessment and each tax

year stands alone." *Miller Brewing Co. v. Indiana Dep't of State Revenue*, 903 N.E.2d 64, 69 (Ind. 2009). Thus, the taxpayer is required to provide documentation explaining and supporting its challenge that the Department's assessment is wrong. Poorly developed and non-cogent arguments are subject to waiver. *Scopelite v. Indiana Dep't of Local Gov't Fin.*, 939 N.E.2d 1138, 1145 (Ind. Tax Ct. 2010); *Wendt LLP v. Indiana Dep't of State Revenue*, 977 N.E.2d 480, 486 n.9 (Ind. Tax Ct. 2012).

Indiana imposes a tax "on the adjusted gross income of every resident person, and on that part of the adjusted gross income derived from sources within Indiana of every nonresident person." IC § 6-3-2-1(a). IC § 6-3-2-2(a) specifically outlines what is income derived from Indiana sources and subject to Indiana income tax. For Indiana income tax purposes, the presumption is that taxpayers file their federal income tax returns as required pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code. Thus, to efficiently and effectively compute what is considered the taxpayers' Indiana income tax, the Indiana statute refers to the Internal Revenue Code. IC § 6-3-1-3.5(a) provides the starting point to determine the taxpayers' taxable income and to calculate what would be their Indiana income tax after applying certain additions and subtractions to that starting point.

For Indiana income tax purposes, resident "includes (a) any individual who was domiciled in this state during the taxable year, or (b) any individual who maintains a permanent place of residence in this state and spends more than one hundred eighty-three (183) days of the taxable year within this state" IC § 6-3-1-12; see also [45 IAC 3.1-1-21](#). Nonresident is "any person who is not a resident of Indiana." IC § 6-3-1-13.

[45 IAC 3.1-1-23](#) explains further how "residency" affects a taxpayer's income tax liability, in relevant part, as follows:

(1) Taxpayer Moving to Indiana

When a taxpayer moves to Indiana and becomes a resident and/or domiciliary of Indiana during the taxable year, Indiana will not tax income from sources outside Indiana which the taxpayer received prior to becoming an Indiana domiciliary. Indiana will, however, assess adjusted gross income tax on all taxable income after the taxpayer becomes an Indiana resident.

(2) Taxpayer Moving from Indiana

Any person who, on or before the last day of the taxable year, changes his residence or domicile from Indiana to a place without Indiana, with the intent of abiding permanently without Indiana, is subject to adjusted gross income tax on all taxable income earned while an Indiana resident. Indiana will not tax income of a taxpayer who moves from Indiana and becomes an actual domiciliary of another state or country except that income received from Indiana sources will continue to be taxable.

(3) Nonresident Citizens

An individual from Indiana who is permitted to file Federal income tax returns as a nonresident citizen is considered as being domiciled in Indiana and his income taxable as a resident citizen, if he maintains a place of abode in Indiana immediately prior to residing in a foreign country as a nonresident citizen of the United States, and has not permanently established his domicile in a foreign country or in another state.

The fact that ordinary rights of citizenship, including voting at public elections are present but not exercised, shall not prevent a person from being classified as a resident if he meets the other tests set out in this regulation.

(4) Part-Time Resident Individuals

Persons residing in Indiana but living part of the year in other states or countries will be deemed residents of Indiana unless it can be shown that the abode in the other state or country is of a permanent nature. Domicile is not changed by removal therefrom for a definite period or for a particular purpose. A domicile, once obtained, continues until a new one is acquired

(Emphasis added).

Recently, the Department revised the Adjusted Gross Income Tax regulations. Some revisions intend to clarify the definition of a person's domicile for Indiana income tax purposes and afford more considerations in determining a person's domicile. Thus, a taxpayer is benefited from the application of the new regulations when the taxpayer's domicile is in dispute. This Decision thus applies the new regulations accordingly.

[45 IAC 3.1-1-22](#) (2017) states as follows:

(a) "Domicile" means a person's domicile is the state or other place in which a person intends to reside permanently or indefinitely and to return to whenever he or she leaves the place. **A person has only one (1) domicile at a given time even though that person may be statutorily a resident of more than one (1) state. A person is domiciled in Indiana if he or she intends to reside in Indiana permanently or indefinitely and to return to Indiana whenever he or she leaves the state.**

(b) A person is domiciled in a state or other place until such time as he or she voluntarily takes affirmative action to become domiciled in another place. **Once a person is domiciled in Indiana, that status is retained until such time as he or she voluntarily takes positive action to become domiciled in another state or country and abandons the Indiana domicile by relinquishing the rights and privileges of residency in Indiana.**

(c) **In order to establish a new domicile, the person must be physically present at a place, and must have the simultaneous intent of establishing a permanent place of residence at that place. The intent to change one's domicile must be present and fixed and not dependent upon the happening of some future or contingent event. It is not necessary that the person intend to remain there until death; however, if the person, at the time of moving to the new location, has definite plans to leave that new location, then no new domicile has been established.**

(d) There is no one (1) set of standards that will accurately indicate the person's intent in every relocation. The determination must be made on the totality of facts, supported by objective evidence, in each individual case.

(Emphasis added).

[45 IAC 3.1-1-22.5](#) (2017) further outlines the factors in determining a person's domicile, as follows:

(a) The Department may require documentation from a person to evaluate domicile.

(b) The one hundred eighty-three (183) day and permanent place of residence threshold in IC [§] 6-3-1-12(b) and [\[45 IAC 3.1-1-21\]](#) is not a test for domicile.

(c) **A person is presumed not to have abandoned their state of domicile and established a new state or other place of domicile in a given year if, during that year, the person maintained a permanent place of residence (whether as an owner, renter, or other occupier of the residence) in that state and the person did more than one of the following:**

- (1) **Claimed a homestead credit or exemption** or a military tax exemption on a home in that state;
- (2) Voted in that state;
- (3) Occupied a permanent place of residence in that state or other place of domicile for more days of the taxable year than in any other single state;
- (4) Claimed a benefit on the federal income tax return based upon that state being the principal place of residence; or
- (5) Had a place of employment or business in that state.

A person may rebut this presumption through the presentation of substantial contrary evidence.

(d) If a person's domicile is not resolved by subsection (c), the Department may consider additional relevant factors to determine the person's state or other place of domicile, including the state or other place where the person:

- (1) **Maintained a driver's license or government issued identification card;**
- (2) **Was registered to vote;**
- (3) **Registered a vehicle;**
- (4) Claimed as dependents immediate family members who relied, in whole or in part, on the taxpayer for their support;
- (5) Assigned or maintained a mailing address;
- (6) Maintained bank accounts;
- (7) Maintained active membership in a religious, social, cultural or professional organization;
- (8) Received professional services; and
- (9) **Kept valuables or family heirlooms.**

This list of additional, relevant factors is not exclusive.

(Emphasis added).

Indiana law further defines "[h]omestead" as "an individual's principal place of residence . . . that is located in Indiana" and that "the individual owns" IC § 6-1.1-12-37(a)(2). "'Principal place of residence' means an individual's true, fixed, permanent home to which the individual has the intention of returning after an absence." [50 IAC 24-2-5](#). A taxpayer is entitled to claim a deduction, known as homestead deduction (or exemption), against taxes imposed on his or her homestead property pursuant to IC § 6-1.1-12-37(e). When the taxpayer is no longer qualified for the homestead deduction (or exemption), the taxpayer must notify the auditor of the county where the homestead is located within sixty days after the date of that change. IC § 6-1.1-12-37(f).

Thus, a new domicile is not necessarily created when an individual moves to a place outside of Indiana. Instead, the individual must move to the new location and have an intent to remain there indefinitely.

In *Croop v. Walton*, 157 N.E. 275 (Ind. 1927), a taxpayer, Mr. Walton, who was domiciled in Michigan sold his home in Michigan and moved to a new residence in Indiana where he and his wife lived for several years for the benefit of his wife's health. Mr. Walton lived in the Indiana home "on account of the mental and physical condition of his wife, and continued to occupy it until such time as she could safely return to [Michigan] to live." *Id.* at 276. The court concluded that, based on the level of activity he maintained in Michigan and lack of intention to abandon his domicile, Mr. Walton did not change his domicile from Michigan to Indiana. The court explained, in relevant part, that:

"If [a] taxpayer has **two residences in different states**, he is **taxable at the place which was originally his domicile, provided the opening of the other home has not involved an abandonment of the original domicile and the acquisition of a new one.**"

'[D]omicile' . . . is the place with which a person has a settled connection for legal purposes, either because his home is there or because it is assigned to him by the law, and is **usually defined as that place where a man has his true, fixed, permanent home, habitation, and principal establishment, without any present intention of removing therefrom, and to which place he has, whenever he is absent, the intention of returning.**

Id. (Internal citations omitted)(**emphasis added**).

In explaining the difference between "residence" and "domicile," the court in *Croop* stated:

'Domicile' "is a residence acquired as a final abode. To constitute it there must be (1) residence, actual or inchoate; (2) the nonexistence of any intention to make a domicile elsewhere." "The domicile of any person is, in general, the place which is in fact his permanent home, but is in some cases the place which, whether it be in fact his home or not, is determined to be his home by a rule of law."

"Residence is preserved by the act, domicile by the intention." "Domicile is not determined by residence alone, but upon a consideration of all the circumstances of the case." "While a person can have but one domicile at a time, he may have concurrently a residence in one place . . . and a domicile in another."

To effect a change of domicile, **there must be an abandonment of the first domicile** with an **intention not to return to it**, and there must be **a new domicile acquired by residence elsewhere** with an **intention of residing there permanently, or at least indefinitely.**

Id. (Internal citations omitted)(**emphasis added**).

In *State Election Bd. v. Bayh*, 521 N.E.2d 1313 (Ind. 1988), the Indiana Supreme Court considered the issue of the meaning of "domicile" in determining that Mr. Bayh met the residency requirement for the office of Governor. Mr. Bayh's domicile remained in Indiana even though he moved to different states for various reasons for many years. The court stated, in pertinent part:

Once acquired, domicile is presumed to continue because "every man has a residence somewhere, and ... he does not lose the one until he has gained one in another place." Establishing a new residence or domicile

terminates the former domicile. A change of domicile requires an actual moving with an intent to go to a given place and remain there. "It must be an intention coupled with acts evidencing that intention to make the new domicile a home in fact.... **[T]here must be the intention to abandon the old domicile; the intention to acquire a new one; and residence in the new place in order to accomplish a change of domicile.**"

A person who leaves his places of residence temporarily, but with the intention of returning, has not lost his original residence

Residency requires a definite intention and "evidence of acts undertaken in furtherance of the requisite intent, which makes the intent manifest and believable." **Intent and conduct must converge to establish a new domicile.**

Id. at 1317-18 (**emphasis added**).

In this instance, the Department determined that, based on verifiable records, Taxpayers were Indiana residents during 2013 because Taxpayers owned an Indiana home and claimed an Indiana homestead credit since 2011. Taxpayers however claimed that they were domiciled in Michigan and were Michigan residents. Thus, to determine whether Taxpayers were Indiana residents for 2013, the Department must first determine whether Taxpayers effectively acquired their domicile in Indiana prior to 2013.

It is well-established that Taxpayers had a business in Indiana from 1986 to 2006 and that they purchased a home in Indiana in 2006 and homestead credit was claimed since 2011. When the homestead deduction was claimed, Taxpayers necessarily affirmed that the Indiana home is their "true, fixed, permanent home to which [they have] the intention of returning after an absence." Otherwise, Taxpayers were required to notify the county that they no longer qualified for the homestead deduction within sixty days after the date of that change. IC § 6-1.1-12-37(f). In addition, Taxpayers did not rent their Indiana home; rather they spent several months each year living there and paid for the house maintenance expenses, including utilities, during the Tax Years at Issue. Thus, there is a rebuttable presumption that Taxpayers were Indiana residents for 2013 because they were domiciled in Indiana.

Taxpayers claimed that the Indiana homestead exemption was erroneously claimed although they own the Indiana house since 2006. To support their protest, Taxpayers offered copies of the following documents:

- their Michigan Affidavit for Homestead Exemption for their Michigan home in 1995
- their Michigan Driver License Applications in 2011 and their current Michigan Driver Licenses (2014-2019)
- their 2012 Michigan Voter Registration Cards and voting history since 1998
- their Michigan Motor Vehicle registration and auto insurance policy
- Insurance policy for their Michigan home
- federal and state income tax returns for 2007 and 2011

Taxpayers further stated, in relevant part, as follows:

We owned and operated a business in Indiana from 1986 to 2006. We moved to Michigan in 1989, staying at the business during busy times and always returning to our home in Michigan. We vote, have all of our insurance through Michigan, have Michigan driver's licenses. We have always filed and paid Michigan taxes as a resident and Indiana taxes as a non-resident

Taxpayers maintained that the Indiana homestead exemption was erroneously claimed on their Indiana home. Taxpayers further stated that, after they became aware of that the Indiana homestead was mistakenly claimed, they have taken the steps to inform the county to remove the homestead exemption on their Indiana home and also paid back the tax benefit of the homestead exemption.

As discussed earlier, Taxpayers could have more than one residence and could be residents for more than one state, but they can only have one domicile at a given time. [45 IAC 3.1-1-22](#). Upon review of Taxpayers' supporting documentation, including their Michigan driver licenses, motor registrations, voter registrations, as well as affidavit for applying the Michigan homestead exemption and continue to claim the Michigan homestead exemption on their home in Michigan, Taxpayers have demonstrated that their intent to remain in Michigan and did not intend to abandon their Michigan domicile. Taxpayers' supporting documentation further demonstrated that they took steps to remove the Indiana homestead exemption which was erroneously claimed and paid back the tax benefits. Therefore, the Department is prepared to agree that Taxpayers were domiciled in Michigan and not domiciled in Indiana prior to 2013.

Additionally, as mentioned earlier, Taxpayers may also qualify as Indiana residents if they spent more than 183 days during 2013 in Indiana when they maintained a permanent place of residence in Indiana. IC § 6-3-1-12; [45 IAC 3.1-1-21](#). Taxpayers further provided copies of their 2013 credit card statements to demonstrate that they did not spend 183 days or more in Indiana. Thus, the Department is also prepared to agree that Taxpayers were not Indiana residents under the second - 183 days or more - test.

In conclusion, "[e]ach assessment and each tax year stands alone." *Miller Brewing*, 903 N.E.2d at 69. The Department is mindful that there is no one set of standards that will accurately indicate the person's intent in every relocation. Under Indiana law, mere ownership of Indiana property does not necessarily make that owner an Indiana resident for state income tax purposes. Nonetheless, given a "case by case" review of Taxpayers' facts, documentation, circumstances, the Department agrees that Taxpayers met their burden of proof.

Finally, it should be noted that Taxpayers, who continue to maintain a permanent place of residence in Indiana, are on notice that for the purposes of determining Indiana residency, each year stands alone. Going forward, if similar circumstances arise again for different tax years, Taxpayers will be required to accordingly document their potential residency issues.

FINDING

Taxpayers' protest of the residency issue is sustained.

Posted: 11/29/2017 by Legislative Services Agency
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